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## In this issue:

### VIET NAM — CAMBODIA JOINT STATEMENT

Pages 4 and 5

### US Neo-Colonialism in South Viet Nam: THE ECONOMIC WEAPON

(Continued)

Page 2

## DRVN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS 6th SESSION

# POLITICAL REPORT

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG



PRESIDIUM OF THE SESSION  
(Far-end, a bust of President HO CHI MINH)

THE National Assembly of the DRVN (Third Legislature), has held its 6th session in Hanoi to review the internal and foreign affairs over the past period and consider and decide on directives for the people and State to follow in the new situation of the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation, and socialist construction in North Viet Nam.

After the opening speech of Truong Chinh, Chairman of the DRVN National Assembly Standing Committee, Premier Pham Van Dong delivered the Political Report of the Council of Ministers. (See Page 8)

The National Assembly then heard another report submitted by Vice-Premier Nguyen Con on "the immediate economic tasks and the 1970 State plan."

It also heard the reports of General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, on the country's military affairs, of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, on the nation's diplomatic position, and of State Minister Xuan Thuy, on the Paris Conference and the work of the DRVN government delegation.

Pham Van Bach, President of the People's Supreme Court, read a report on the State's legal work, and Hoang Quoc Viet, President of the People's General Prosecution, another on the activities of his department.

The deputies were afterwards divided into groups to study and discuss these reports before meeting again in plenary session to hear speeches delivered by various deputies.

They unanimously passed two resolutions, one ratifying the resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee, and the other endorsing the Political Report of the Council of Ministers.

A declaration issued by the National Assembly was approved by the deputies at the end of the 6th session, hailing the successes won in both zones of Viet Nam against the US aggressors. In this declaration, the National Assembly reiterated its support to the DRVN government's position, the 10-point overall solution of the PRG of the RSVN regarding the settlement of the Vietnamese problem, welcomed the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and voiced its support for the struggle of the Khmer and Lao peoples. It called on the national assemblies, governments and peoples of various countries in the world, on the American people as well, to come out strongly against the US imperialists and to demand that the latter immediately put an end to their aggression in Indochina. It finally urged the Vietnamese people and armed forces to step up the resistance to the US aggressors and to give all-out support to the struggle of the brother Khmer and Lao peoples.

## SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK HEAD OF STATE OF CAMBODIA, LEAVES HANOI

AFTER a two-week friendship visit to the DRVN, which reached a high peak, Head of State of Cambodia, Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister Pem Notho and his wife and the other Cambodian distinguished guests left Hanoi on June 8, 1970.

Many State leaders of the DRVN were present at the farewell ceremony, which took place in Municipal Theatre Square, Hanoi, lavishly hung with Vietnamese and Cambodian flags.

On this occasion, President Tan Dau Thang delivered a speech. He said :

"At this time when you are leaving us, Samdech Head of State, Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister and Madame, and other Khmer guests, we feel a boundless

attachment. Every Vietnamese will for ever have in his heart the beautiful images of this fraternal visit: your words, Samdech Head of State, coming from the bottom of your heart, strongly encourage the Vietnamese people in their struggle against US aggression, for national salvation, and instill into them more affection for the seven million heroic Khmers and a stronger confidence in the comradeship-in-arms between them."

Visibly moved, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, said :

"A two-week State visit is indeed an exceptionally long one. Nevertheless, had it not been for our fear of taking advantage of your generous, charming and flawless hospitality, we

(Continued page 5)

# U.S. Neo-Colonialism in South Viet Nam : THE ECONOMIC WEAPON

by NGUYEN XUAN LAI

(continued)

## A SUPER-MARKET OF AMERICAN SURPLUS GOODS

**T**HE Times of Viet Nam (unofficial edition) of the Dien region wrote on Feb. 1960: "With some bitterness that US aid had not been granted in dollars or other foreign currencies which could be used at will, but to pastures (Saigon currency) from the 'counter-part' aid. To preserve this 'aid', it is necessary to import only marketable goods and these are of course consumer goods."

However, it is not Saigon, but Washington which finalizes these import programs, i.e. the quantity, nature and even the date of delivery of the goods.

No Dinh Nhu, Dien's brother, complained at a press conference in April 1957 that: "They (the Americans) have not asked about our needs, and glutted our markets with excesses of all kinds, and even forced us to accept products from all countries" (that is US satellite countries).

In fact the Saigon *Viet Nam's Economic and Financial Information* made it known on May 31, 1957 that "consumer goods and half-finished products made up 82 per cent of all US aid in 1956 ('commercialized' aid); the remaining or 18 per cent consisted of capital goods."

The official statistics released by the SCD and the Saigon authorities in 1958 and 1960 supplied a confirmation:

Foodstuffs	12.8%	of total
Fuel	0.8%	-
Raw materials	10.6%	-
Half-finished products	13.8%	-
Capital goods	43%	-
Consumer goods	10.2%	%

If we understand that the "half-finished products" are subject to little processing (in South Viet Nam) almost all these imports (85.4 per cent) are made up of consumer goods, the ratio of raw materials and capital goods being only 14.6 per cent. Here are some data (in tons):

Items	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cotton goods	15,530	17,689	21,039	21,075	19,056
Sugar	58,732	55,000	55,613	45,678	49,321
Wheat flour	50,491	65,000	53,000	73,000	77,000
Powdered with	20,725	20,045	16,074	1,091	17,792
Cigarettes	0,334	5,785	4,383	1,021	2,050
Vegetables and fruits		14,074	11,074	24,150	24,078

While surplus agricultural commodities were imported to the value of 6,563.3 million dollars in 1955 and 6,538 million dollars (or 12.8 per cent) were earmarked for chemical fertilizers, seeds and agricultural machines.

Whereas the import of refrigerators, T.V. sets, sewing machines, motorized vehicles of various kinds, etc. swallowed up 6,538 million piastres during these years, imports for industrial needs to the tune of 2,051 million piastres, represented 7.7 per cent of the an-

ual imports as against 23.8 per cent for the first category.

An important rubber-producing country, with an annual output of 70,000 tons from 1955 to 1958, South Viet Nam had to cover 2.5 per cent of her annual import budget on rubber goods, tyres in particular.

In the beginning, US goods were largely imported by French products which had been well established in South Viet Nam market for a century. Only since 1950 could the US begin consolidating its position and supplant France which was closely followed by Japan.

In 1956 the US took measures to restrict tripartite exchanges between South Viet Nam and a third country which was in fact one of its satellites (limitation of supplies in "direct dollars", obligation to ship 50 per cent of American goods on board US cargo ships) in order to completely isolate the country. Since 1956, the US had virtually secured the monopoly of South Viet Nam market.

Whatever might be the label of the goods imported into South Viet Nam — "made" in France, in Japan or in the US — it was always Washington which paid by selling its surpluses, and France, while the US satellites (independent of supplies in "direct dollars", obligation to ship 50 per cent of American goods on board US cargo ships) in order to completely isolate the country. Since 1956, the US had virtually secured the monopoly of South Viet Nam market.

The paper mills and most of the tobacco curing mills ceased to function (the remaining ones were mostly worked at two-thirds of their capacity), as the market was swamped with these American commodities.

In the first eight months of 1960, 7,424 enterprises (52.2 per cent being handicraft) went bankrupt or changed their activities. The only "surviving" sector was agriculture, for all colonial countries (old or new type) nothing is more remunerative than the import and retail trade of foreign goods. In 1956, it was responsible for 29 per cent of the national income and 21 per cent for agriculture and 11 per cent for industry. Trading firms were mushrooming; according to official figures, in Saigon-Cholon alone, they accounted for 55 per cent of the figures in 1952, an average year, while the population, let us say, of 50 per cent, a rise of 77 per cent over 1957.

The credits earmarked for agriculture ran to 85.5 million piastres in 1955, 107.7 million in 1956 and 113.2 per cent in 1957. A rice-purchasing price system was set up involving various onerous taxes: rice was sold by the peasants to the state at a price of 10 piastres from 30 to 40 per cent below market price, thus discouraging all production.

Since then, the rice situation has further deteriorated. From 1964 onwards, the acreage of fallow land reached one million hectares or nearly 40 per cent of the total area under crop as admitted by the Saigon Economic Commission.

What remained for export?

At a time when the food problem became acute in the world, South Viet Nam lost its traditional markets. The Saigon government managed to export from 1955 to 1962 150,000 tons a year. Since 1962 it began to

import that staple food. A big rice exporter in Southeast Asia, South Viet Nam has become now the biggest importer, and worse still, is reduced to begging for American rice.

The French weekly *Trimestre des Nations* wrote on Jan. 26, 1961: "This year Mr. Diem is contemplating an importing 200,000 tons of rice." AP quoted from Feb. 9, 1970 that from 1965 to 1968, South Viet Nam had to import an estimated 800,000 tons in 1967 and 1968.

That is not all. "Known for her rice production, South Viet Nam is obliged to consume wheat flour as basic food." The import of wheat flour amounted to 800,000 tons in 1967 and 1968.

The plight of industry was not better.

The invasion of American goods plunged industry and handicrafts into a serious crisis. The most threatened of the traditional and also the most important lines were textiles and sugar.

The importation of 100 million metres of fabric a year brought some ten thousand looms (3/5 of total) to a standstill and three thousand of workers and artisans into the streets. The workers still in commission worked along with tens of millions of metres of cloth unsold. Even the most modern enterprises such as Vinatexco, Vinatex, Fostexco, and Formexco could not find buyers.

This shows the great possibility of her agriculture which, in an independent economy, can meet the needs not only of the population but also of the industrialization of the country.

But since 1957, the situation has become quite different.

Within the framework of the "Food for Peace" program, the US government signed on June 17, 1958 with Ngo Dinh Diem the first "triangular agricultural commodities agreement" giving access to the South Viet Nam market to US surpluses. This "accord," renewed every year up to 1962, defined the modalities governing the trade of agricultural commodities between the US and South Viet Nam" in such a way as "not to be detrimental to US traditional markets and the world price system of these products." This means that the US would be obliged to sell Viet Nam to its industry, agriculture and to export its products, especially rice, as not to compete with the US which must dispose of its stocks. It is to be noted that at the disposal of the Saigon administration to import French products; the proceeds of the sale should be paid to the "counter-

parties" which are the US and the French government.

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On the occasion of its 15th founding anniversary, the National Liaison Committee of Vietnamese Patriotic and Peace-Loving Catholics has met to sum up its activities and laid down future tasks. Following is an account of the work of that conference.

THE National Liaison Committee of Vietnamese Patriotic and Peace-Loving Catholics was set up on Jan. 15, 1955, after the re-establishment of peace. Continuing the patriotic traditions of its predecessors, the Catholic Resistance Members, it aims to unite, at present, to the task of broadly uniting the Vietnamese Catholics to work for national construction and reunification of the country.

Since its outset, it has strongly denounced the massacres of the enemy.

In fact, after withdrawing from the French, the US armed forces beat up the French and arrested them in the streets. The workers still in commission worked along with tens of millions of metres of cloth unsold. Even the most modern enterprises such as Vinatexco, Vinatex, Fostexco, and Formexco could not find buyers.

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But facts soon proved to be quite the opposite. In 1960, US planes destroyed or damaged 472 churches (including 5 cathedrals), 3 seminaries and many convents; killed 1,400 priests, bishops and cardinals, and wounded 2 priests and one vicar, and inflicted many casualties among the clergymen, nuns and believers.

Over these last few years, an emulation movement has spread for the title "exemplary family" in the name of thousands of Catholic households have won it. Thanks to this movement, many Catholic families, hamlets and parishes have now adopted the US importation of rice.

Freedom of belief is not only couched on paper. It is a matter of principle. In fact, under the new regime, the Catholic people enjoyed more favourable conditions to practise their religion.

The people's power sees to it that the Catholic's temporal life is gradually improved. After the re-establishment of peace, agriculture

could be speeded up.

ENTHUSIASM AND CONFIDENCE

I was with enthusiasm

and confidence that the

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mittee of Vietnamese Patriotic and Peace-Loving Catholics has cleared the way for the happiness of the people.

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# GIFTS To Cambodian Red Cross Society

# VIET NAM - CAMBODIA JOINT STATEMENT

At the invitation of His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk, paid a State visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from May 25 to June 8, 1970.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Chairman of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Madame Penn Nouth; Her Highness Princess Keta Kanya; His Excellency Doctor Ngu Ha, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; Madame Ngu Ha; His Excellency Mr. Thounn Mumma, Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Mr. Huon Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Tele-communications and Reconstruction; His Excellency Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; His Excellency Mr. Ly On, Assistant State Secretary to the Premier's Office; Madame Sia Capoth, Head of the Private Secretariat of Samdech Head of State; Samdech Meang, vice-chairman of the National Union of Kampuchea; President of the Khmer Students' Union in Paris; Mr. Kruin Loan, Secretary General of the Khmer Students' Union in Paris; Mr. Kruin Loan, members of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

During his stay in the DRVN, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, had talks with President Ton Duc Thang on the struggle of the two peoples against American aggression and on their relations of militant solidarity and long-standing fraternal friendship.

Present at the talks were:

On the Vietnamese side:

His Excellency PHAM VAN DONG, Prime Minister of the Government of the DRVN;

His Excellency VO NGUYEN GIAP, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence;

His Excellency NGUYEN DUY TRINH, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency HOANG MINH GIAM, Minister of Culture;

His Excellency NGUYEN CO THACH, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs;

His Excellency NGUYEN THUONG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DRVN to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

On the Cambodian side:

Samdech PENN NOUTH, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia;

His Excellency NGO HU, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs;

His Excellency THIOUNN MUMMA, Minister of National Economy and Finance;

His Excellency HUOT SAMBATH, Minister of Public Works, Tele-communications and Reconstruction;

His Excellency SIEU AN, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DRVN.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and the two sides reached perfect identity of views on all questions discussed.

After engineering the March 18, 1970 coup d'état against the independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, the American imperialists have once again, with their many dangerous military adventure: President Nixon intentionally ordered an aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to make of this country a US neo-colony and military base. Thousands of US and Saigon puppet troops have invaded the Cambodian territory, razing villages, towns and cities, massacring the civilian population, not sparing old people, women and children, perpetrating monstrous crimes against the Khmer people. On US orders, the Thieu-Minh clique, their lackeys, have furnished the US troops of their troops under the guise of Khmer-borne volunteers to support the US imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol - Sihanouk clique, with arms and military equipment and to serve as shock troops in the Indochinese front. They willfully violated the principles of the "Asian Conference on Cambodia" with a view to legalizing the reactionary administration of the Lon Nol - Sihanouk clique and canonizing US-Saigon aggression against this country.

The US has frenziedly sought to speed up the setting up of the Saigon-Phnom Penh-Vientiane-Bangkok axis to serve its aggression against Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. They willfully placed their lackeys to the command posts in the joint Declaration of the Asian Conference on Cambodia, with a view to legalizing the reactionary administration of the Lon Nol - Sihanouk clique and canonizing US-Saigon aggression against this country.

Along with their invasion of Cambodia, the American imperialists have feverishly been trying to "Vietnamize" their war in Viet Nam in the hope of prolonging it and of maintaining their military occupation of South Viet Nam and perpetuating the partition of Viet Nam. Early in May, they mounted savage air strikes against Quang Binh and Nghe An provinces, grossly violating the US commitment to halt all bombardments against the DRVN.

In Laos, the American imperialists have intensified their "special war," multiplied their bombardments on the Lao territory and sent American troops as well as Thai and South Vietnamese mercenaries on incursions on the front zone.

The impudent aggression of the American imperialists against Cambodia and the expansion of their war to the whole of Indochina constituted a violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the very elementary principles of international law and have posed a grave threat to peace in Southeast Asia and the world. They are an insolent challenge to all peace and justice-loving peoples and the American people.

In response to the historic appeal for national salvation of March 23, 1970 by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have risen up on masses throughout the country against the most diversified actions of the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Lon Nol - Sihanouk clique. Within a relatively short period, the Khmer people have rapidly developed their forces, wiping out and disbanding a big part of the enemy manpower and liberated vast areas. Following these successes, the National Council of the Khmer People was called to endorse the Political Program of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and set up the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. These political events of paramount importance reflected the iron will of the Khmer people to strengthen their union and to fight resolutely and defeat the American aggressors and their lackeys and to defend their sacred national rights. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk as Prime Minister, it has installed administrative organs at various levels of the country and can depend on the unity of the entire people in the National United Front of Kampuchea and on the unceasingly growing patriotic armed forces. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia enjoys warm approval and confidence from the Khmer people, and vigorous support from the world people; more and more governments have recognized it as the only legitimate and legal Government of Cambodia.

The great and splendid successes of the Khmer people have proved the correctness and strong vitality of the policy of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, of the solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against the US imperialist aggressors. They have been possible thanks to the ardent patriotic and indomitable strength of the Khmer people who, during the past sixteen years, have waged a tenacious fight and fallen all their acts of aggression of the American imperialists, successfully defended their sacred national rights, ensured the progress of their national construction and heightened day by day Cambodia's status in the international arena.

In this victorious trend, the valiant Khmer people are closing their ranks and braving all sacrifices and hardships, are stepping up their effort and marching steadily forward on the road to victory.

The Vietnamese people in the South, keeping up their victorious gait and turning to full account their initiative and offensive posture, have been attacking the enemy on all battlefields, intensifying the popular movement in the cities and striking hard blows at the US President's "Vietnamization" plan. The Vietnamese people in the North, resisting the US imperialists'疯狂 attacks, have fought out to their last drop of blood. They have been endeavouring to boost production while standing ready to fight and fulfil their obligations as the great role towards the heroic great front.

The Lao people, under the sagacious leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by His Excellency Prince Souphanouvong, have conducted a valiant struggle, beaten off the encroachments of the US and its lackeys, safeguarded and built a liberated zone which is consolidating, and are advancing vigorously to new and still bigger successes.

The overt aggression by the United States in Cambodia and its expansion of the war to all of Indochina have aroused high indignation in the world. The world people's movement in support of the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples is gaining ground. The peoples and governments of the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, all the peoples of the world, including the friendly critics of the beliefs of the US imperialists and warmly supported the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the just cause of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples.

In the United States, broad social strata have stood up with unshakable firmness and strength against Nixon's policy of aggression in Cambodia and of war expansion in all of Indochina; they have been urging Nixon to stop the aggression and withdraw immediately all US troops from Indochina. At present, the American people's opposition to the war and the increasing serious difficulties the US imperialists have to face are plunging the Nixon administration in a grave and profound crisis.

The two parties greatly rejoiced at the big and all-round achievements recorded by the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao people. They to the common cause in the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples are resolved to strengthen their solidarity with the brother Lao people and to intensify their fight till complete victory over the US imperialist aggressors in order to defend their sacred national rights, safeguard the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, make the three Indochinese, South Viet Nam and Laos to follow the path of independence, peace and neutrality and each Indochinese people to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference.

The two parties made clear their positions on the Cambodian problem, namely respect for the independence, neutrality, centrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia, accepted and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. The United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in Cambodia, halt bombings of Cambodia's troops, military personnel and war materials as well as those of the Saigon puppet administration and of its other lackeys without laying down any condition; the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth is the only legitimate and legal Government of the seven million Khmer people.

The two parties affirmed that the Vietnamese problem must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the four points of the Government of the DRVN and the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people are professedly committed to the noble sentiments of Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people toward President Ho Chi Minh, their revered leader and are deeply grateful to him for it.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN pledged their undying support to the just struggle of the brother Khmer people against the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys - the Lon Nol - Sihanouk clique - till total victory. Once again, the Government of the DRVN solemnly declared that it scrupulously respects the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of Cambodia, recognizes and undertakes to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia again expressed their admiration for President Ho Chi Minh, the revered leader of the Vietnamese people, the architect of the independence of Cambodia - Lao friendship and solidarity, the Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The United States must end its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw totally and unconditionally from there its troops, military personnel and war means as well as the Thai and South Viet Nam mercenaries; first of all, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of Laos.

The two parties held that the Lao problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the principles of the present situation in Laos: the two parties, in applying the five-point solution of the Geneva Agreements, the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, the United States must end its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw totally and unconditionally from there its troops, military personnel and war means as well as the Thai and South Viet Nam mercenaries; first of all, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of Laos.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people sincerely thanked the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, various political parties, the national liberation movement, the national and regional organizations, the American people and all the peoples in the world for their sympathy and precious support which the two peoples regarded as an important factor vouching for the successful outcome of their just struggle.

The struggle of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples is closely linked to that of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples have given their total support to the peoples of the socialist countries in their efforts to build their prosperous and powerful countries and contribute to the common effort of the world's peoples to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, to liberate the territory of the People's Republic of China, to the struggle of the Cuban people against the US imperialists and their lackeys, to liberate South Korea and unify the country; to the struggle of the Cuban people against the violations of the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Cuba by the US imperialists and their lackeys.

The US imperialists and their lackeys, the German Government, recognition of her sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of the inviolability of the present frontiers in Europe including those between the two German States and the Oder-Niisse border; to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Thai people against the US imperialist aggressors and the US-Saigon reactionary administration, for independence and democracy; to the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and other Asian countries against the Israeli aggressors, the US imperialists, for their fundamental human rights; to the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression; to the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination; for peace and their legitimate interests; to the struggle of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples, and are advancing vigorously to new and still bigger successes.

The history of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos during the past hundred years has shown that all aggressors, be they the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists or the American imperialists, always committed one Indochinese country to serve as a base to conquer the other two. The traditional "divide and rule" policy and make Indochinese fight Indochinese; to dominate all the three countries. The three Indochinese peoples deeply realize that the destinies of their countries are closely bound up, that no country on its own can live in peace, independence and freedom, because as the territory of another country is still subject to an imperialist aggression; that the three states must unite to defend their common front. The patriotic and democratic forces of the three peoples, with the spirit of the Declaration, constituted a fresh and very important advance of the patriotic struggle of the three peoples and a new chapter in the history of relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among them. The increasing sympathy and support of the world's peoples gives a powerful fillip to the cause of the three peoples. For the independence and freedom of their country, for the everlasting cause of their nations and fulfilling their non-interference obligations toward the friendly peoples battling for their independence and freedom.

The brilliant success of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, with the spirit of the Declaration, constituted a fresh and very important advance of the patriotic struggle of the three peoples and a new chapter in the history of relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among them. The increasing sympathy and support of the world's peoples gives a powerful fillip to the cause of the three peoples. For the independence and freedom of their country, for the everlasting cause of their nations and fulfilling their non-interference obligations toward the friendly peoples battling for their independence and freedom.

The militant solidarity between the three countries constitutes a determining factor of the success of their struggle against the common enemy, the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN expressed their profound gratitude to Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people who, at the outset of the Vietnamese resistance to US aggression, had displayed unshakable confidence in Viet Nam's

victory and accorded to the just cause of the Vietnamese people their generous, powerful, firm and efficacious support. The Vietnamese people will always bear in mind that the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, was one of the first countries to recognize the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and to establish diplomatic relations with them, that it has accorded total and firm support to the four points of the Government of the DRVN and the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The Vietnamese people are professedly committed to the noble sentiments of Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people toward President Ho Chi Minh, their revered leader and are deeply grateful to them for it.

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Going by the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affair of its peoples, the two parties firmly undertook to give each other support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect, with a view to winning total victory over the US aggressors, defending their sacred national rights and contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

The two parties were resolved to strengthen further the indefatigable and fraternal solidarity forged in the struggle against the common enemy and pledged to-out exert to enable the future generations of the world to live in understanding, affection and mutual respect, in solidarity and concord, and give each other wholehearted support in the long-term co-operation to build their respective countries, each in its own way.

The friendship visit of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk which was a complete success, marked a new and very important development of the militant solidarity and long-term co-operation between Viet Nam and Cambodia; it strongly encouraged the two peoples to fight and defeat the common enemy - the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The sacred resistance of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples to the US aggression for national salvation, is unfolding ever more firmly. The common cause of the three peoples is facing numerous and unavoidable difficulties and contradictions on the battlefield, right in the United States and in the world. The Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples' is a good quarrel; they have a firm line and are determined with an unshakable determination, and combine their forces. The brilliant success of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, with the spirit of the Declaration, constituted a fresh and very important advance of the patriotic struggle of the three peoples and a new chapter in the history of relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among them. The increasing sympathy and support of the world's peoples gives a powerful fillip to the cause of the three peoples. For the independence and freedom of their country, for the everlasting cause of their nations and fulfilling their non-interference obligations toward the friendly peoples battling for their independence and freedom.

The militant solidarity, the three Indochinese peoples, closely united, enduring sacrifices and hardships, will persistently carry on and push up their fight with the single purpose to sweep the Indochinese peoples clean of all the US aggressors, topple the traitors, lackeys of the US, and secure total victory for the just cause of the three peoples.

Done in Hanoi, June 7th, 1970  
Head of State  
of Cambodia  
TON DUC THANG  
Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

ceremony was held in Hanoi on June 6 by the Viet Nam Red Cross Society in the course of which its President, Dr. Vu Dinh Tung, presented the Cambodian Red Cross with a quantity of medicines.

The occasion was attended by Princess Monique Sihanouk, President of the Red Cross of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Dr. Ngo Ha, Cambodian Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; and other Cambodian distinguished guests members of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's party then visiting the DRVN.

(Continued from page 1)

On the Cambodian side:

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK...

Khmers, would have felt that time flew too quick!

In fact, we were overwhelmed with so much fraternal sympathy by your respected leaders and their distinguished collaborators, men and women, at all levels, that never did we feel like "foreigners."

On the contrary, we found in you, beside you, and among your people, the warmth of a real home where brothers and sisters receive other brothers and sisters.

For that, allow us to say to all our hearts, "Thank you."

From Municipal Theatre Square to Gia Lam Airport where a large crowd was waiting for their passage, the Cambodian distinguished guests were enthusiastically cheered.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong saw the distinguished visitors to the plane which was to take them to Peking.

On the eve of his departure from Hanoi, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, signed with DRVN President Ton Duc Thang a joint statement (See opposite) and gave a farewell State banquet in honour of the latter.

During his stay in Hanoi, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk received Mr. Phoumi Vonvongkit, Secretary General of the CC of the Lao Patriotic Front who had come to the DRVN capital to convey to the Head of State of Cambodia the greetings of the CC of the LPF and Prince Souphanouvong, as well as the Soviet Ambassador, the Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic, the Canadian Ambassador of the GDR, the Consul General of the Republic of India.



**Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK**  
King of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNCINP), on May 5 issued a statement to the *Ha Noi* press on US President Nixon's *July 3* address. We give below *large parts* of the statement:

**CONCERNING the television address of June 3, 1970 of Mr. Nixon, President of the United States**

Mr. Nixon was making fun of the world when he spoke of the neutrality of the Khmer by the army of the FUNCINP which includes in its midst not only communist elements but also a great number of nationalists, democrats, and patriots.

that Cambodia, under the "rule" of Lon Nol, has become a colony with as many as three bosses that her territorial integrity, her borders and her territorial sovereignty, the freedom of movement and the neutrality of the Cambodian people are being violated by these three bosses, and that it is not in next July that Cambodia will recover her independence and territorial integrity, that territories will be returned to the governments of Saigon and Bangkok, in deciding on the occupation without a time-limit of two-thirds of our provinces by their armed forces, have imposed and promised to a "memory."

As for the neutrality of our country, how can we speak of it when the Lon Nol regime has entered into alliance with the regimes

till the complete liberation of their Fatherland and, side by side with the brother Vietnamese and Lao peoples, will continue to fight till US imperialists and their lackeys are completely driven out of our Indochina."

Mr. Nixon has affirmed that "We take this action not for the purpose of expanding the war into Cambodia but for the purpose of ending the war in Vietnam."

And with this utter cynicism which is characteristic of him, he argues that his gang's manner constitutes the best means to achieve a just peace."

First of all he should be reminded that in the eyes of the whole world he has actually "expanded" the war into Cambodia and to the

## LAOS Lao Patriotic Forces Liberate All Saravane Town

**WITH the assistance of the local population and the co-ordinated militias of a number of army units of the Vientiane administration, the regional armed forces and guerrillas sprang a surprise attack on the night of June 8 on the enemy in Saravane town (Lower Laos), and completely liberated it after three hours' fighting, KPL reported.**

**Right at the start, the Lao patriotic forces struck at the headquarters of the Saravane military sub-sector and the "BV-41" battalion HQs. The colonel commander and a deputy-commander of the Saravane sub-sector were killed. A major part of the "BV-41" battalion was wiped out, and many among the remnants surrendered.**

**The Lao patriots also fended off the rest inside Saravane and its surrounding areas.**

**According to initial reports, more than 300 enemy troops were put out of action, 2 US warplanes shot down, and hundreds of firearms including many heavy guns, and a large quantity of war supplies, captured.**

**Announcing this fresh action, Pathet Lao Radio said that "this is a dis-punishing blow dealt at the US imperialists and their stooges who are actively preparing to commit GIs, Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries to the Saravane area, in implementation of the scheme to widen the US war in Lower Laos."**

**"Should the US and its quisines stubbornly refuse to give up this plot of theirs, they would receive more stunning blows wherever they commit crimes against the Lao people", the broadcast warned.**

## DRVN SETS UP DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOMALIA

*The DRVN Foreign Ministry issued on June 7 the following communiqué:*

**"DESIREOUS of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Somalia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level."**

## FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY HANDS MONETARY AID TO VIET NAM

**THE Central Committee of the French Communist Party has handed to representatives of the DRVN**

**Government and the DRVN Provincial Revolutionary Government in France a sum of one hundred million (old) francs collected in the past two months in support of the int'l. solidification and expansion of the Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression."**

**It is certain that despite the disproportion of forces, the Khmer people, with their right and their just cause, and also with the effective support of other peoples, particularly the glorious and heroic Vietnamese people, will not be cowed by this threat.**

**A ceremony to this effect was held at the Paris HQ on June 5 attended by Georges Marchais, Deputy Secretary General, Raymond Gayot and G. Plissonier, members of the Political**

**Bureau of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and others.**

**Banding the sum to Tran Viet Dung, acting Delegate General of the DRVN, and Ha Thanh Lam, Vice-Director of the RSVN PRG Information Bureau, Georges Marchais said that in face of the int'l. solidification and expansion by the US of its aggressive war in Indochina, the French Communist Party would continue to support the Vietnamese people in their resistance against US aggression."**

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**VIET NAM COURIER**

## "Mr. Nixon Shows a Cynicism Unworthy of a Head of State"

**States Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK  
To the Press**

The intervention by US and mercenary forces in Cambodia continues, daily, to the great anger of the people of the world, including the American people, of my country's neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Mr. Nixon and the USA also cynically violate international law by meddling more overtly in the internal affairs of another country.

The Vietnamese sanctuaries' pretext does not hold water. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the international public to the very clear and very truthful statement of Senator William Fulbright: "The Nixon administration intended to wage a full-scale war by proxy in Cambodia, the only thing he has to do is to respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and bring home immediately and unconditionally all his armed forces. And then never our Indochinese brothers will think of pursuing the Yankees troops as far as America.

Mr. Nixon wants to save the lives of his troops, the only thing he has to do is to respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and bring home immediately and unconditionally all his armed forces. And then never our Indochinese brothers will think of pursuing the Yankees troops as far as America.

It is a cynicism unworthy of a Head of State to make believe in Phnom Penh that the US regime has made "efforts" to maintain the neutrality, independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia."

The whole world knows, as American senators of good faith have pointed out, that the traitor Lon Nol has done everything to deprive his country of its neutrality, independence and territorial integrity, the benefit of US neo-colonial imperialism and the pro-US regimes in Saigon and Bangkok.

The whole world knows

most notoriously aligned with the USA (Saigon, Bangkok, Taipei, Seoul, etc.), and when the only self-styled "so-called" governments supporting it answer to the names of Djakarta and Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Nixon claims that by intervening in Cambodia he wants to save the lives of his troops in South Viet Nam.

This cynicism is beyond comparison because no Indochinese nation has ever provoked the US army. The practice of the US army is to violate the Geneva Agreements on Indochina and bring home immediately and unconditionally all its armed forces. And then never our Indochinese brothers will think of pursuing the Yankees troops as far as America.

Mr. Nixon has gone all the length of a cynician and neo-colonialist by threatening our people with the worst military retaliations if they will not let the Lon Nol regime alone after the withdrawal of US troops from Cambodia next July.

It is certain that despite the disproportion of forces, the Khmer people, with their right and their just cause, and also with the effective support of other peoples, particularly the glorious and heroic Vietnamese people, will not be cowed by this threat.

They will continue to fight

whatever he may do. Mr. Nixon cannot evade this heavy responsibility.

It should be noted that, in materials and personnel, Mr. Nixon has singularly magnified his gains while minimizing, as singularly, his losses in this "Operation Camboda."

The body count, for example, is too plump, in comparison with the actual number of those so-called enemy troops as poor Khmer peasants and city dwellers including old people, women and children killed by bombs from B-52's. Besides, that record is due not by cutting the bodies on the battlefield but mostly by "estimations" from a distance even from planes in flight (sic), as the Western press itself has pointed out.

As for the claim of denying the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation all material means to continue on a large scale the war of liberation in South Viet Nam, it is ridiculous. The proof is that the NFL has dealt most violent blows at hundreds of posts and depots of urban centers including Da Nang, which are defended by the imperialist enemy and the satellite forces. The American press itself has reported that US armed forces have sustained very heavy losses as a result of those blows.

The whole world knows

that the

## South Viet Nam

### 130 Enemy Coastal Bases and Positions (between Da Nang and Cam Ranh) Stormed in One Night (June 3)

**Night of June 2, in Mekong Delta: Enemy position at Nui Dat (Chau Doc province) flattened the second time in 30 days, 300 enemy casualties and 10 cannons and mortars destroyed. Cai Von CP (Vinh Long province) assaulted, 3 puppet companies and 2 platoons wiped out.**

**Night of June 3, in Plain of Reeds: My An CP razed, 200 puppet soldiers put out of action, 4 cannons wrecked, 4 choppers downed.**

**June 3, near the 17th Parallel: Mai Lanh CP attacked, 200 puppet troops annihilated.**

70th Plenary Session of Paris Conference  
on Viet Nam (June 11, 1970)

## TALKS AGAIN STALL

Like at previous sessions, the American and Saigon puppet delegates harped upon the same string, trying to cover up US aggressive policy in the Indochinese countries for sixteen years now. He once more warned them of the inevitable total collapse awaiting them.

personalities from all walks of life who have joined a united front in support of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples fighting against US aggression.

He said:

"The Vietnamese people staunchly support the brother Khmer and Lao peoples and will strictly fulfil the sacred commitments mentioned in the joint declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference regarding the independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders, and guaranteeing all the national rights and political regimes of the Khmer and Lao peoples."

The Prime Minister also reaffirmed the backing of the Vietnamese people to the movement of various countries and peoples for independence, democracy, peace and socialism, as well as their determination to strengthen the bonds of solidarity and friendship with these countries and peoples.

At the end of his report, Premier Pham Van Dong brought out in relief the role of the DRVN - which will soon be 25 years old - in Viet Nam's present struggle against US imperialism.

He said:

"We must give proof of our firm revolutionary will, our industriousness and our creative labour to build and strengthen the Socialist North in all respects, for the sake of the fundamental interests of the Northern people, of the liberation of the South and peaceful reunification of the country, in order to discharge our obligations towards our Indochinese neighbours and world's peoples.

More than ever our people must toughen their determination to fight and to win, and enhance the conviction that 'nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.' Surmount all difficulties and hardships, strengthen their solidarity with the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples in the resistance against US aggression, persistently keep up their fight on the military, political and diplomatic front, by relying on the strength of our militant unity, while trying to enlist more and more efficient support and assistance from the world's peoples."

## POLITICAL REPORT

(Continued from page 8)

are hundreds of thousands of technical workers whose assignment and use should be improved further, to public order and security, get ready to fight and to win in every circumstance."

Reporting the progress of socialist construction in the North, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said: "

"About one year and a half since the end of 1968, besides fulfilling its great tasks in the struggle against US aggression for national salvation, North Viet Nam has had to cope with many natural calamities. In such circumstances the work already done to eliminate the aftermaths of the enemy's fierce war of destruction, restore and develop economy and culture are important achievements which should be appraised correctly."

Dealing with the 1970 State plan, Premier Pham Van Dong laid down the following tasks:

"To push up the production of agricultural products and consumer goods, considering it the main direction of the State plan. To develop the local economy and at the same time restore and develop the centrally-run economy with focal points. On the one hand, to develop agricultural production all-sidedly and steadily, restore and develop light industry and food-processing industry, small industry and handicrafts. On the other hand, to restore and boost the production of a number of the most important heavy industry branches, restore and develop communications and transport. Together with the development of production, attention must be paid to the completion of socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and small trade and to the improvement of the circulation and distribution of goods."

"The US no longer holds absolute supremacy in the imperialist camp as previously, instead, it is meeting with ever stronger rivalry. The tendency to independence and neutrality keeps developing in the countries allies and satellites of the US, weakening or paralyzing the Western military and political alliances, lowering further the position of the world.

Meanwhile, the national liberation movement and the struggle for consolidation of national independence have been forging ahead, dealing hard blows at imperialism and old and new colonialism, especially US imperialism.

"In face of such failure and predicament, the US ruling circles now have to resort to such new propaganda ploys and tricks as

"The DRVN Prime Minister paid homage to the world's peoples, to

# POLITICAL REPORT

By Premier PHAM VAN DONG

In the first part of his report, Premier Pham Van Dong summed up the "situation of the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation since early 1969." He pointed out the successive setbacks suffered by the aggressors who had been forced to change strategy while trying to achieve their anti-nationalist dream.

The Prime Minister then bared Washington's dark designs behind its "Vietnamization."

(1) Regarding the withdrawal issue, the US claims for conditional pull out and the very niggardly promises of cutbacks effected by Nixon prove that the US wants to occupy South Viet Nam for a long time, and use US troops as a prop to continue its war of aggression.

(2) The US is feverishly beefing up the puppet army, bolstering the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration and levelling aid on the latter in many fields not only for immediate but also long-term needs, in the hope of utilizing them as an "active tool for the realization of the above design.

(3) Both the US and puppets, though suffering repeated setbacks, are doing their best to carry out their "pacification" programs by more and more cruel and savage methods.

Clearly enough, "Vietnamization" of the war means prolongation of the war and, in some respects, stepping up the US war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

Moreover, it is closely linked to the US intensification of the "special war" in Laos, and recently, to the expansion of the US aggression to Cambodia.

The Prime Minister served a serious warning on the US imperialists:

"Who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind! Storms of anger are descending upon them in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, in many other places in the world, and right in the United States."

After stressing the historic significance of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, Mr Pham Van Dong remarked that the present juncture was very favourable to the Indochinese peoples:

Contrary to his expectations, the enemy has supplied the peoples of the three Indochinese countries with favourable conditions to push up steadily and all-sidedly their liberation fight both qualitatively and quantitatively. The brazen US aggression against Cambodia also constituted an insolent challenge to the world's peoples. The latter have given and will give them relevant answers. The US imperialists them-

selves have revealed their true features and consequently the world's peoples are resolutely opposing them and supporting the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

In short, we are now witnessing new and very auspicious developments in Viet Nam, Indochina, Asia and the world. We must know how to turn them to account, overcome difficulties and impel forward the struggle in our country, in Indochina and in the world, and in the United States as well. At the same time, we must be keenly alive to the new adventurous manœuvres and acts of the US imperialists, their allies, satellites, and henchmen, stand ready to fight and foil them."

Premier Pham Van Dong explained the senseless adventure of the US in Cambodia as a move prompted by the heavy failure of Mr Nixon's "Vietnamization" policy in Viet Nam as seen by many observers. He spoke of the progress of our people's resistance in South Viet Nam since Nixon's coming to power: "The South Viet Nam patriotic forces have delivered a heavy blow to the US troops, now falling back onto the defensive, blearing blaws, that, frustrating their efforts to redress their losses in order to placate public opinion hostile to the Viet Nam war; the puppet troops who must become Nixon's main instrument to realize his "Vietnamization" plan, have met with serious reverses: since early 1970 they have taken over 100,000 casualties.

Along with wiping out considerable American and puppet manpower, the people's armed forces in the South have struck hard at logistic bases and war means, which are considered the props and magic wand to bolster up the sinking morale of US and puppet troops.

The quantity of war means, aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces, warships and combat launches destroyed or damaged in 1969 was bigger than, and, in some cases, double the 1968 figures.

The enemy's "pacification" program has been foiled in many places and in others, the poor results obtained through violence and cruelties are likely to be nullified.

"The plight of US troops in South Viet Nam is worsening," Premier Pham Van Dong went on. "American troops there have increasingly realized that their lives are at stake in Nixon's desperate chess game. Such actions as disobedience of orders, sham sickness, refusal of tasks, signing of collective anti-war petitions, readiness to face the military court or prison instead of fight-

ing, have occurred in many units." The position of the puppet army is still worse.

Desertions and disintegration were rife in 1969: 180,000 armymen left the puppet army or were disbanded.

The economic and political situation of the Saigon puppet regime went from bad to worse, the movement of the urban population against Thieu-Ky-Khiem grew more and more stubborn.

With regard to the liberated areas, despite the attacks of the enemy, they became more and more consolidated and developed in all respects in a bit to carry the day.

Premier Pham Van Dong ended the first part of his report with the conviction that the US imperialists will be defeated and the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples, bound by their militant solidarity, will certainly win total victory.

THE second part of the Premier's report dealt with the "achievements of Socialist North Viet Nam in national defence and construction."

Premier Pham Van Dong first recalled the significant victory of the North over the US war of destruction from 1964 to 1968:

"Despite US escalation with its 100,000 air raids and more than one million tons of bombs of all kinds, the Northern people achieved an extraordinary feat: preserving and strengthening the forces of the North in all fields.

Many Western observers admirably described these exploits as an epic of man's courage and intelligence.

"The defence forces of the North became stronger, its various services and arms grew fast morally and organizationally, were furnished with better equipment and techniques and tempered themselves in the fierce fighting...

"While putting up a stubborn struggle, our people have endeavoured to limit losses to the socialist economy, kept communications and transport running, developed agricultural and industrial production in accordance with war-time conditions and continued the revolution in the production relations, developed and consolidated agricultural co-ops, improved the circulation and distribution of goods, tightened the control of money and prices, met all requirements of the great front, and catered to the basic needs of the people's life."

"Since early 1969," Premier Pham Van Dong pointed out, "Social-

ist North Viet Nam has endeavoured to wipe out the aftermaths of the war of destruction in all fields, rehabilitated and begun to develop economy and culture, getting ready to settle big and complicated problems on the way to the North from small production straight to socialism.

"The national economy has made initial, though still slow, progress and in some fields, has recorded substantial results. The total of social products, agricultural output and industrial output in 1969 were higher in the war years. The main items such as paddy and subsidiary crops, pigs, electricity output, coal, cement, textiles, paper... began to increase."

He then summed up the accomplishments of various economic branches and remarked:

"At present, when the whole country is concentrating its efforts on impelling the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation, the people though still having to face difficulties in their life are provided with the basic necessities and their living conditions are in some aspects improved. This is a great effort and notable achievement of ours."

"Since early 1969, the educational, cultural and medical services have continued to develop as satisfactorily as in war-time and have been consolidated qualitatively step by step."

"General education now includes more than 1,080,000 children in kindergartens and infant classes, over 4.5 million pupils, and more than one million people attending full-time or part-time complementary classes. Compulsory primary education has been carried out in the delta and midland provinces. The bulk of grass-root cadres and young peasants and workers have finished the first degree and is now in the second (elementary education — Ed.).

"The training of scientific and technical cadres has developed vigorously, and there are now 36 colleges and faculties of university level with nearly 80,000 students. Socialist North Viet Nam now boasts a contingent of scientific and technical cadres of over 600 doctors and assistant doctors, nearly 50,000 university graduates and over 160,000 vocational school graduates. Besides, there

(Continued page 7)

